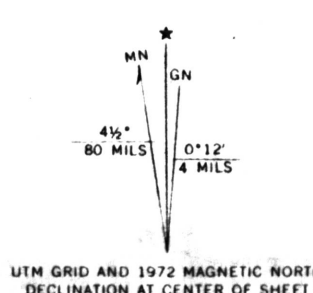
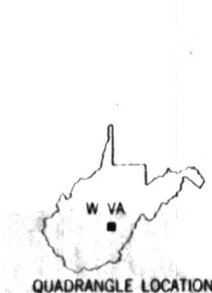




Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USC&GS
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1969. Field checked 1972
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: West Virginia
coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal cone)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum



SCALE 1:24,000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

NETTIE, W.VA.
NW 1/4 RICHWOOD 15 QUADRANGLE
N3807.5—W8037.5/7.5

Landslides and related features interpreted
from aerial photographs:
1:60,000 SCALE BLACK AND WHITE 1960
1:125,000 SCALE COLOR INFRARED 1973

Photointerpretation and field check 1980.
This map has not been edited or reviewed
for conformity with Geological Survey
standards and nomenclature.

LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES

OF THE NETTIE, W.VA. QUADRANGLE

by

GREGORY C. OHLMACHER

U.S. Geological Survey

OPEN FILE MAP 85-80 (B-11)

NOTE
Information shown is intended as a
general guide to ground conditions as of
the date of field check. Additional
landslides and rockfalls should be anticipated
in all map units. The map unit depicts
the dominant condition in the area delineated
and variations in slope stability may occur
at any point in the unit. This map is suit-
able for general planning purposes and as a
supplement to more detailed studies for site
selection. The map cannot be used as a sub-
stitute for detailed geologic and engineering
investigations to establish design and
construction criteria of specific sites.
Some symbols may not appear on this map
because the description is applicable to a
series of maps.

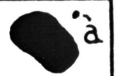
MAN-MADE FEATURES
Strip mines (combination of letter symbols
indicates complex formed or more than one
type of strip mine)
sh bench with high wall
sf furrowed with high wall
sd multiple furrows and multiple benches
ss hilltop removed
srg reclaimed by grading
sru reclaimed by secondary use
slr regraded in part, high wall
remains

Coal refuse banks
r identified on aerial photographs,
not classified in field check
rb not burnt nor on fire
rbb burnt
rbd burning
rbs sludge

Quarries
q quarry site

Gravel pits
g site of gravel pit

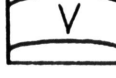
Slides in man-made features
af earth flow in fill
as earth flow in strip castings
ar earth flow in coal refuse



ACTIVE OR RECENTLY ACTIVE LANDSLIDE
Complex landslide composed of earthflow, debris
slide, earth and rock slump. Identified from
historical records, and from scars, debris and
other field evidence. Ground extremely unstable,
sliding accelerated by excavation, loading and
changes in drainage conditions. May include
areas with several active slides too small to
be shown separately.



OLD LANDSLIDE
Area of extensive hummocky ground caused by
earthflow and earth and rock slump. Lacks
clear evidence of active sliding. Relatively
stable in natural, undisturbed state,
generally not affected by small structures properly
sited in areas away from the edge of the toe,
can be reactivated by extensive, rapid exca-
vation, loading, and changes in ground water and
surface water conditions. Area of old landslide
probably includes recent ones not identified
from field evidence or otherwise documented.
Upslope boundary of landslide generally defined
by modified scarp, but downslope (toe) may be
gradational and not well defined.



COLLUVIAL SLOPE
Valley wall along major streams with slope as
steep as 40° (85%), stony, clayey silt soil up
to 50 ft. (15 m) thick, commonly buttressed by
a terrace or bench at the toe of the slope, very
susceptible to sliding by cutting of toe area,
removal of terrace or bench, and overloading,
slide commonly activated without apparent cause.



AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS
AVALANCHES
Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with
accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft.
(3 m) or less in thickness, susceptible to rapid
movement during intense rainfall. Most ravines
and chutes designated show evidence of former
debris flows and avalanches. Symbol 'a' desig-
nates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.



AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL
Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made
slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high,
formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy
shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mud-
stone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving
sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.



SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING
Soil and rock similar to that involved in land-
slides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas
underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale
associated with other rock types. Rock weathers
rapidly on exposure forming clayey soil highly
susceptible to sliding. Includes coves (U-shaped,
shallow valleys) containing thick layers of clayey
soil that are very susceptible to sliding where
excavation breaks continuity of slope and where
overloaded by artificial fill.

AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES
Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown;
primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad
benches; modification by excavation and fill may
lead to local landslides.

The first four digits of the open file number designate the
specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle
is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the
quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based
on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The
location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.

